

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAFIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
Six Dollars a Year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Monday Evening, May 6, 1863.
Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

A Great Battle at Hand.

The news from Gen. Hooker's army is of the most exciting character. The latest date from Fredericksburg is to eleven o'clock a. m. Sunday morning.

Gen. Hooker had occupied Chancellorville, 12 miles southwest of the rebel fortifications, and several severe skirmishes had taken place, all resulting in favor of the federal arms. It was thought a battle would certainly take place on Sunday, Lee having left his fortifications near Fredericksburg to be occupied by 7,000 of his army, while his main force marched out to meet Hooker at Chancellorville.

As nothing has been received this afternoon in relation to the battle, it may not have taken place as anticipated. It is reported that Gen. Stoneman had passed around to the rear of the enemy and torn up the railroad between them and Richmond. Fredericksburg is in our possession, and there are reports of other successes.

All the news, so far, is highly encouraging.

The great battle has either been fought already or it is close at hand. Lee cannot afford to wait, and Hooker has no disposition to do so. We shall hear the result very soon. May it be a decisive Union victory.

The Matter that Concerns Almost Everybody.

The first of May is the time designated by the national tax law for the assessment of the tax on incomes, the present assessment being for the year ending December 31st, 1862. Every person, whether in business or not, including those acting in a fiduciary character as guardians, trustees and administrators, must return to the assistant assessors a statement of all the receipts of their business or property of every kind and description, and the assessor will decide what deductions are to be made. This tax is annual, and the assessment will be submitted to examination and appeals may be taken. If persons refuse to make a statement of their income, or the statement is not deemed to be true, a list will be made on the best information the assessors can obtain, subject to the oath or affirmation of the persons assessed, as prescribed by the law. In taxing trust funds, the exemption of \$600 will not be made, unless one has made that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the \$600 exemption can be made.—The following succinct abstract of the law relating to this annual tax will be found useful in guiding persons in making out a statement of their income, and also gives the deductions to be made by the assessors:

Mechanics, merchants and manufacturers will return the whole amount of the profits or revenue of their business, and a statement of the expenses of the same, for labor, material, &c. Co-partners will return their share or interest in the co-partnership income. Corporators the amount of profits, whether in the form of dividends or otherwise. Evidences of debt, for adjusted accounts, will be valued as if the person was making an inventory of the same on settlement of an estate.

Farmers will return the value of the produce of the farm. If a portion of the same has been "fed out" to stock for sale, the value of the stock fattened, &c., will be returned; also, all sales of such stock.—(This will avoid the payment of a double tax, viz: both for the produce of the farm—grain, hay, &c.—and the income from the stock fattened on the same). No deduction will be made for the labor or services of himself or family. Expenses of hired help will be deducted; also, all payment for rent, insurance, ordinary repairs, interest on mortgages, &c. No deduction will be made for any portion of the products of the farm consumed in the family. Produce on hand December 31st, 1862, must be valued at the then market price.

Salaries men will return the full amount of the salaries they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c. Previous to September 1st, 1862, no deduction of three per cent. was made from salaries of persons in the employ of the United States. It follows that the gross amount received between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive, must be returned.

A return must be made of the income or dividends derived from stock in any bank, insurance company, savings institution, trust company, railroad, railroad bonds, steamboat, ferryboat or bridge, between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive.

The net gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under section 90 of the law, without regard to the fact that they have already paid a tax. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of "March 3d, 1863."

All income received from bonds, mortgages, notes, stock in gas companies, or manufacturing companies, during the whole of the year 1862, is to be returned and taxed.

All income received from telegraph or express companies, or profits made by expressmen are to be taxed, if received between the first of January, 1862, and September 30, 1862, inclusive.

Persons whose income does not exceed \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, are liable to a tax of 3 per cent. upon all such part thereof as is non-exempt. Exceeding \$10,000, 5 per cent. Provided, however, that incomes derived from the United States securities shall be subject to a duty of 1 per cent. only. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not

in the employ of the United States, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. upon their property, stocks, or securities owned in the United States, except government securities, and upon those 1 per cent.

The following deductions will also be made from the aggregate income of any person, and the tax levied upon the remainder, viz:

State and local taxes of the calendar year, January 1, 1862, to December 31.

Salaries of United States officials, from which has been already deducted by disbursing officers, the 3 per cent. tax of the statute.

Interest, dividends, &c., of stock in banks and other moneyed corporations, from which the statute tax of 3 per cent. has already been deducted or retained—that is, since August 31, 1862.

Receipts derived from "advertisements" on which a duty shall already have been paid.

The sum of \$600, except in those cases in which the \$600 has already been deducted from salaries or pay of government officers as aforesaid.

The rent actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate, the residence of person assessed. [The value of rent of house, occupied by owner, is not deducted.]

The amount of hired labor and value of the board of such labor.

Persons receiving rent are entitled to deduct the cost of repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrance upon rented property. The cost of extraordinary repairs, new structures, &c., will, in no case, be deducted.

PROGRESS OF THE CHICAGO AND WISCONSIN TRADES.—We believe we may congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of a large and valuable accession to the trade of Chicago, by which the great bulk of the traffic of the upper Mississippi is to be brought to our doors. We allude to the sale, on Saturday last, at Milwaukee, of the western division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, which was purchased by a number of wealthy New York capitalists, among whom was the well known Chicago banker, Geo. Smith, esq., with the intention of making it a Chicago road, by means of junction at Portage City with the Watertown road, to effect which, a short piece, of some 25 miles, between Columbus and Portage, requires to be built. We understand that the means are already provided to complete this necessary link, and that, as the surveys are already fully made, a large force will be at once put upon the work, to finish it for the running of trains by the first of October next. This done, we shall have a Chicago line of rail from La Crosse here, via Watertown. All this develops the commanding position of Chicago as the great commercial metropolis, and proves what has long been manifest to our citizens, namely, that the bulk of the railroad enterprise of the northwest, finished and unfinished, must centre in our flourishing city. We are informed that there is no doubt of a confirmation, at an early day next week, by Judge Miller, in the United States court, of the sale of the western division, entirely depriving the eastern division, from Milwaukee to Portage, of the right to run trains over the western division, thus enabling the western division to become, in the manner we have above stated, an exceedingly valuable feeder to the rapidly growing commercial prosperity of Chicago.—Chicago Tribune.

THE REBEL SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AT FALMOUTH.—The Newark Mercury has a confirmation of the reported detection and arrest near Falmouth of certain parties charged with operating a secret telegraph line for the benefit of the rebels. Lieut. Layton, of the 11th New Jersey regiment, who has just arrived in Newark, reports that the house in which the instrument was concealed had been for some time under strict surveillance. Lieut. Layton himself having had at one time command of the guard over it. The person inhabiting the premises was not permitted to have any light in the house. The guard was sitting on the steps when he heard the click of the instrument, and upon examination it was found to be located in the cellar.

TUX "NO CARD" MANIA.—An esteemed lady friend, who evidently relishes a good bit, enquires to the Waterbury American the following, taken from the Rochester Union and Daily Advertiser:

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.—"And Adam said: This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh."

GRADUAL ABOLISHMENT.—The slavery clause in the constitution of the new "proclaimed" state of Western Virginia is as follows:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this state after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free; and all the slaves within the said state who shall at that time aforesaid be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the state for permanent residence."

An amusing little incident occurred during the late battle at Newtonia. The fight being rather hotly contested, an officer became very thirsty, and repaired to a spring near at hand to get a draft of water. Kneeling down he drank freely, without the aid of a cup. As he rose from this refreshing spring, he set himself fair and square upon his own heels, armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican spurs. The instant he felt the prick of the sharp spurs, he thought the enemy were upon him and a bayonet entering his flesh. When some of his men arrived, he was howling at the top of his voice, "Oh, I surrender! I surrender!"

"Where's my wife?" inquired our friend Nil, on returning home early one evening, and missing his better half. "She has gone to bed with the toothache," was the reply of some member of the family.—"Well," said the indignant Nil, "if she had rather go to bed with the toothache than she would with me, let her go," and he forthwith settled himself to the pursuit of the latest war news.

The New York Express thinks after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, plowing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping and mowing, and the Providence Bulletin may see these things now if it will go into the southern states.

The Pope county (Ill.) Transcript says that Messrs. Kitzing and Schombs propose to put in operation a steam cotton gin in the city of Golconda. This is done in view of the fact that there will be a very large product of cotton in that portion of Illinois this season.

Everything is very cheap in Japan. A first-class house can be purchased for \$50. Servants work for 50 cents a month. For the use of a horse and groom, \$1.50. A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week.

Old Farmer Cloverseed is a very polite man, so much so that he is even courteous to his cattle. He is frequently heard to say, as he drives his yoke of steers,—"Please haw, Buck, also Bright. Thank you."

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office: Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 30.
Correspondence of the Tribune.—The 5th, 11th and 12th corps are in possession of Chancellorville, ten miles west of Fredericksburg. The 11th corps—Gen. Hooker's—was the first to cross at Kelly's Ford, followed by the 12th, under Gen. Slocum. After crossing, these corps moved in advance, preceded by cavalry and artillery. At Crooked Run, a small stream about 3 miles beyond the Rappahannock, we encountered the enemy, drove him before us, and captured a number of prisoners, without paying to us. Our column then moved rapidly on until it approached the Rapidan, and when within a mile of it, our men were first upon from rifle pits. The rebels, becoming intimidated at our near approach, they fled, and were charged by us, when a sharp skirmish ensued at Germania Mills, where a bridge was in process of reconstruction by the rebels, with a view to an aggressive movement. After the lapse of about fifteen minutes, the enemy, consisting of 125 men, surrendered, with one man killed and several wounded. Our loss was one man killed.

By 10 o'clock the 11th corps had crossed, and was encamped. The 12th followed, and this a. m. started on the march to Chancellorville. On approaching the wilderness about five miles on the way, Gen. Slocum's column was fired on by artillery, which resulted in a heavy skirmish. Our advance, in about half an hour afterwards, in halting to rest, a messenger arrived from Gen. Mead informing Gen. Slocum that he had occupied Chancellorville, and was waiting for him to form a junction. The order was given to advance. On the receipt of this cheering intelligence, not long afterwards the general and staff entered the place, which consists of one large brick house occupied by a lady by the name of Chancellor, as a tavern. A rebel brigade had been there the night previous, and an attempt had been made to throw up earthworks; but our sudden appearance caused them to evacuate. We move upon Fredericksburg to-morrow.

CHANCELLORVILLE, May 1.
Yesterday, a congratulatory order read to the troops on the auspicious opening of the campaign, electrified them.

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Near Falmouth, April 30.**
General Order No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the commanding general announces to the army that the operations for the last two days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where destruction awaits him. The operations of the 5th, 11th and 12th corps have been a succession of splendid achievements. By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. U.

Last Night's Report.
WASHINGTON, April 3d.
The following statement is derived from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock Saturday.

It is already known that our troops have crossed with less opposition than was anticipated. The enemy massed a considerable force on the Railroad front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between ours and the rebel guns at long range. As soon as the rebels learned Wednesday that our forces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to interrupt our advance, and continued it all night and next day. Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had all available forces around Fredericksburg.

The latest news from Chancellorville is that Stoneman had cut the railroad. This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman of the government, who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning. There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition.

NEW YORK, May 3.
The army correspondent of the Herald with the first army corps, dating the 1st, states that the rebels made one or two dashes yesterday, driving in our pickets. On the day previous the rebels opened heavy shot and shells on our entrenching forces, but received spirited responses from our batteries. The rebels appear to be concentrating to attack our left, but the attack was not then regarded as certain.

Picket lines have been advanced considerably, and the rebels had contracted the forces on the Bowling Green road.

NEW YORK, May 3.
The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that it is reported that Fredericksburg is now occupied by a strong Union force under Gen. Patrick, and the railroad thence towards Richmond is being rapidly repaired. Also that Port Royal is occupied, and being used as a landing place for stores.

Stoneman has advanced to Culpepper, and our railroad trains were running to that point.

NEW YORK, May 3.
The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald states that the rebel force is still north of the railroad with 20 pieces of artillery, probably near Brownsville, Pa. He says that General Schenck has utterly failed to expell the rebels up to that date, May 1st, though ample means are at his disposal.

The same correspondent states that the rebels were concentrating, Friday, at Bridgeport, and has no doubt the greater portion of Lee's army is in Northern Virginia, having left a small force behind to hold Hooker in check.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 2.
This morning at 9 o'clock a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery went across the Nansemond river, on a reconnaissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small and the enemy's much greater. Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

NEW YORK, April 3d.
The steamer Gen. Cromwell, from New Orleans 26th ult. has arrived. The captain reports that news was received on the 26th that Banks had taken Alexandria, near the head of Red river. A Brushaber city dispatch of the 24th to the Era, states that a rebel soldier from the Red river country reports three rebel gunboats captured by Farragut's fleet. The same soldier reports our occupation of the country. Farragut's blockade of Red river had seriously interfered with the supplies of the rebels at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Era of the 26th, says: A reconnaissance of Sabine Pass was made on the 19th by two boats from the gunboats Cayuga and New London. On landing near the light house, they were fired on by concealed rebels, and Capt. McCannott of the Cayuga was killed, and five men of the crew captured. Capt. Read, of the New London, escaped, but received a wound over his eye from a rifle ball, and four of his men were wounded. The body of Capt. McCannott was given up by the rebels to his crew, and he was buried at noon of the 25th.

Buta La Rose was captured on the 20th by our gunboats. One seaman was killed and Ensign Weld and a seaman wounded.

on board the Clinton. Printing offices were found and at Franklin and Opelousas with Col. Seymour's of Connecticut, and Vallandigham's speeches printed and for sale. The mass of the people are ready to take the oath of allegiance.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.
Gen. Vandever and McNeil have returned from the pursuit of Marmaduke, and are now at Cape Girardeau. Reports of a battle at Bloomfield are unfounded.

NEW YORK, May 3.
The French steam transport Allier, from Vera Cruz April 23d, has arrived. Her commander reports that dispatches had been received from Gen. Forey that the siege of Puebla was progressing, and the French were then in possession of half the city. The commander also states that the reports of the repulse of the French are entirely unfounded.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Lieut. Col. Chas. Lovell, 18th regulars, has received an appointment as assistant provost marshal general of Wisconsin. He has arrived here and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He will have general direction (subject to orders from Washington) of matters relating to the draft, arrest of deserters, treasonable practices, &c.

Major Lorenzo Sigreaves, of the topographical engineers, has been appointed to the place of U. S. military superintendent of Wisconsin, made vacant by the recent death of Howard Strasburg. His arrival is expected daily.

Gov. Salomon returned from Washington this afternoon, after an absence of two or three weeks.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.
Special to the Tribune.—Gen. Heron arrived in this city last night, having received a telegram announcing the death of his father at Pittsburg. He left for the east this afternoon.

Genierals have broken up the stage line between Rolla and Springfield. On Friday morning they stopped the stage and robbed the passengers. They have stolen nearly all the horses belonging to the company, and the line is broken up for the present.

Gen. Van Dever reached Bloomfield on Thursday, but the rebels had nearly twenty-four hours the start of him. It is reported that Van Dever is on his return to Pilot Knob.

Several rumors are afloat concerning a list of rebel sympathizers who are shortly to be ordered southward by Gen. Curtis, but there is nothing definite made public.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske has been ordered to this city to assume a position on Gen. Curtis' staff.

MEMPHIS, April 30, via Cairo, May 2, 1863.
Special to the Tribune.—Fast day was generally observed here. Stores and shops are all closed, and everything is wearing a dull appearance.

We have glorious news from Grierson's cavalry, which starting from West Tennessee, and at last accounts cut up and destroyed about twenty miles of railroad between Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi. The Jackson papers state that the distance destroyed is full twenty miles. Chalmers is after Grierson, but another federal force is after Chalmers, and an interesting triangular squabble may be looked for.—This raid of Grierson's is one of the most daring feats of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.
Intelligence from W. est Virginia has been received. All of Major Shewalter's command of the 6th Virginia regiment, 600 men and four pieces of artillery, arrived at Pittsburg in a special train from Uniontown, via the Connelsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling, by boats. The Military authorities seemed convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack. Troops are being concentrated there.

It is stated that Mulligan lost 250 men, taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery. The rebels at Falmouth are said to be 12,000 strong.

CATRO, May 3.
Our news from Young's Point is to Wednesday. Nothing of importance is reported. It is said that Col. Hillier, Provost Marshal General on Gen. Grant's staff, has resigned his position, and resigned immediately on the 13th inst.

The steamer Luminary was fired into by rebel cavalry at Grand Lake, but escaped without material damage.

A construction train on the Memphis & Charleston railroad was captured about four miles from Grand Junction on the 13th, together with all the force on it. The caboose car was burned.

WASHINGTON, May 3.
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The receipts of the treasury under the 6-20 loan have run up to almost fabulous sums. On Saturday the returns at the treasury department amounted to fourteen millions. On Friday the conversions amounted to eight millions.

The amount of public land unsold in the loyal states and territories is one billion and nineteen millions acres. The amount sold since the establishment of the general land office is over two billions.

The collectors of the internal revenue have been directed to commence proceedings, under the law, against all persons east of the Rocky Mountains, who shall willfully evade the provisions requiring the use of stamps.

Seven hundred prisoners are expected to-night. One hundred and forty-four arrived to-day.

Gen. Plumer's body arrived to-day from Corinth. It is to be buried to-morrow.

Ex-Commissioner Boutwell is expected here this week to finish his book on the "Tax Law, which will be published under official sanction.

To-Day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.
NEW YORK, May 4.
The Times correspondent, dating on the field near Chancellorville, 10 p. m., May 1st, states that the 2d army corps took a position on the night previous on the left, and the 2d corps reached the front about noon. The position there occupied is thus described: We hold the Gordonsville road securely, a country road leading to Spotsylvania Court House, and another road four miles in the rear of that. The enemy's flank is thus dangerously exposed, and if they fight it must be in an open field.

A dispatch captured yesterday from Gen. Lee to an engineer officer, dated 29th, says he is much surprised at this movement; had not anticipated it, and is not prepared to give instruction.

About noon a movement was made to endeavor to find out the enemy and compel him to develop his strength. Our men entered the field with much enthusiasm, only one regiment of cavalry first charging on the rebel infantry. The latter drove ours back repeatedly; when a small force of infantry supported by cavalry drove the rebels from two ridges on the left, and the Rappahannock, gaining a mile and fifty prisoners, when Hooker ordered them to retire, not wishing to bring on a general engagement. The rebels mistook our retirement for a check, and followed rapidly. On the top of the first ridge the rebels halted a moment, and gave a yell and came down on the double quick, but were met by Sykes' division, who poured in a terrible

fire of artillery at short range. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and extended across the roads where were 22 of our guns, which shelled the woods effectually, and the rebels ingloriously fled.

In the afternoon the rebels made several attempts on our lines but were repulsed. At half past six a. m. they made a desperate charge to capture our battery commanding the plank road to Fredericksburg, but were repulsed by Geary assisted by Knapp's and Hampton's battery, who double shot their guns with grape and canister. During the night both our forces and the rebels built earthworks, and a battle would surely be fought on Saturday, opened by the rebels.

NEW YORK, May 4.—8:30 a. m.
The Tribune has just issued an extra as follows: Our news by mail from the Rappahannock is up to Sunday morning. At that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg, and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line.

The river was crossed and the redoubts carried with great ease and very slight loss of life. The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at most 5,000 to 7,000 in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnaissance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with the rebel batteries, firing across the river and city. The firing, both of musketry and cannon, on the right, in the direction of Chancellorville was very heavy. The enemy had been forced to fight on the ground of Hooker's choosing, as he promised his soldiers. It was believed in both wings that Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroad between the rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat. So confident was Hooker at Falmouth of success that in conformity with his orders, a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock. The troops were in the finest spirits and everything looks propitious.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
SANDY HOOK, May 4.
The steamer Aetna from Liverpool 22d, Queenstown 23d has arrived.

The British government has ordered the gunboat Alexandria, built for the confederates, to be detained at Liverpool. Admiral Wilkes' proceedings were causing increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon had become offended at the course of the federal government, and would recall Mercier. The report is doubtful.

Cotton steady and unchanged. Wheat and flour quiet and steady. Lard nominal. Sugar steady.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.
Breadstuffs dull, and declining.

NEW BEDFORD, May 2.
The captain of the brig Leonidas from St. Domingo, March 29th, reports the capture of the pirate Retribution by the U. S. steamer Alabama off the harbor. The captain says he saw the occurrence himself.

NEW YORK, May 4.
The Herald has an extra, giving dates to 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday, stating that the rebel stores near Fredericksburg and Stoneman's Station had been burned, and gives rumors that our right hand captured 16 pieces of artillery, that the Irish brigade took three rebel batteries, that our cavalry were tearing up the railroad track and destroying rebel property, and that we advanced one mile yesterday, and were still driving the rebels with great slaughter.—At 11 heavy cannonading was heard on the right.

WASHINGTON, May 4.
Three hundred and thirty-four rebels were brought here to-day, including one colonel, making a total of about 600 since Saturday. The postmaster general has issued an order discontinuing distributing offices at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa.

NEW YORK, May 4.
Flour dull and 5c lower. Wheat none, dull and lower; 1,334.16 for spring; 1,500 at 65 western and amber western. Corn dear. Pork dull. Whisky dull.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana 29th, has arrived. A vessel had arrived at St. Jago, and reports that she was spoken by the pirate Alabama on the 19th.

Vera Cruz dates to the 17th state that up that date Puebla had not been taken.

An Illinois Soldier's Opinion of Copperheads.
CLAY IN THE FIELD, 8:30, April 17th, 1863.

To the Editors of the Janesville Gazette:

Having been requested by several of my friends whom I have left at home, to write to them and let them know how the Yates Phalanx are making out, I take the opportunity of doing it through the columns of your valuable paper. In the first place, I beg to inform them that the Yates Phalanx are well, strong and hearty, and only waiting with the patience of good soldiers to be led on against the enemy. We are now in sight of Fort Sumter, and often cast a wistful eye over to that hot bed of secession hoping ere long to have the opportunity of levelling it with the ground and burning all the rubbish it contains.

We see with regret the trouble that has and is, we are afraid, about to take place at home. It does not surprise us very much, and we see it with the deepest regret. Sir, at the time we enlisted and left homes, and gave up all that was dear unto us to fight for our good old flag, I say how little did we dream of things coming to such a pass, far from it. We were led to believe, and promised by those who remained that they would be our friends.—Yes, they were to be friends, husbands to our wives, fathers to our children, and aid and assist us in the field of battle. Mr. editor, it is near upon two years since our regiment was accepted by the government, and the Yates Phalanx has been twenty months marching, fighting and suffering great hardships, laying out in the rain and mud, and after undergoing all this we did not murmur, nor do we now. But hark! what is that distant sound we hear in the rear of us? Mr. Editor, we hear instead of encouragement from those who were led to believe were our friends, the sounds of quarrelling and discord. I ask is that the way to repay us? No sir, it is not, it is bad for us to fight the foe who is in our advance, but how much worse is it, I ask, to be attacked in the rear by those at home, who promised so much friendship and good feeling for us when we left them? So far from doing us good they have prolonged this war, they have aided the south instead of assisting us. I ask, did they read Gov. Yates' message to the legislature at Springfield, Illinois? I say if they did they are thick of understanding, for the governor was for pushing the war and bringing it to a close, and adding some comforts to the

brave boys who are in the field doing their duty to God and their country.

But what do we find going on at home? We see a dark cloud gathering in the north that bodeboms trouble, and if its not burst it must cause trouble and confusion.—When the state legislature organized, instead of acting upon Gov. Yates' message, the copperheads commenced abusing the government by saying the president had swindled the government, and abused the soldiers, and made the United States bankrupt, and even broken the constitution; they also urge that the army is in a state of demoralization. Allowing the last charge to be true, (but there is no truth in any of their assertions,) I beg to ask who is at fault for all this? It is the copperheads; it is they who have sown seeds of disunion through the north; it is they who have attempted to demoralize this great and glorious army, by trying to make the soldiers believe they have been swindled by Lincoln, and that they are only fighting to free the negroes. But thank God the army is not made of such stuff as it takes to complete copperheads. The army believes that they are fighting to restore our distracted country to peace, and to uphold the constitution and flag, and we beg to inform the copperheads of the north that we intend whipping out our enemies here and then return home and clean them out, as it is a shame to have the soil of the United States polluted with such traitors as Vallandigham and his traitorous and bloody crew.

We call upon all good and loyal citizens to aid us, in putting down this rebellion, and sweeping from the earth this traitorous crew who want to break this Union just to gratify the wishes of a few, and those few are so black in crime, that the biggest rascals and pick-pockets would not associate with them. But if they want to crush out this rebellion, and do it at the least expense, instead of firing at us in the rear, let them come and join us in the field, and with a long and strong pull the victory is ours. And in the next place if we are a heavy burden upon the government as the copperheads say we are, I ask where are all the aid societies? have they become extinct, as the Yates Phalanx has never received any aid or assistance from them yet; but perhaps they have forgot the Yates Phalanx are in the field, but I beg to say we are, and we intend straightening out this little dispute in spite of the traitors who infest the north, commonly called copperheads. I am a foreigner; I left England because I did not like her laws, and I call upon all foreigners who came here on that account to join our ranks and share with us the glory of crushing out this great rebellion that has broken out in this great and glorious country, and I beg to say it is bound to be crushed out, as it was never intended that two governments should exist upon the American soil.—There can only be one government, and that is and shall be to the end of time the government of the United States of America. Rome was, England is, but America shall be the richest and greatest of the three.

In conclusion I again call upon all loyal men to assist us at home, to sweep those vile traitors and secess such as Vallandigham and his crew from the earth, or bring them into subjection, we will do our duty out in the field, and then I promise you it will not be long ere the stars and stripes will float over all America, and that secess dishrag be buried in the dust, and all will then be "peace and good will to all men."

I remain yours, &c.,
W. S. MOORE, Co. F. Yates Phalanx.

When a repentant secessionist takes the oath of loyalty, his old associates say he is "iron-clad." It is better, says the Nashville Union, to be "iron-clad" with loyalty, than copper-clad with treason, or go down to Dixie and not be clad at all.

MARRIED.
At Janesville, May 3d, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, GILBERT DOLSEN, Esq., of Albany, and Mrs. E. H. LITTLE, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ICE! ICE! ICE!
KEEP COOL.
I AM prepared to furnish all citizens of Janesville who are willing to pay for it, with
Ice for the Season
or by the cwt., on reasonable terms.
Office at the City Store of George Benton, in Lap-
ple's Block. Please leave your order immediately,
as the season has now commenced.
May 4th, 1863. J. W. ALLEN, my445

To Whom it May Concern!
(ROOMS and part Cash given in exchange for
satisfactory mortgages on improved property in
Janesville. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 162.
my242w-1

CURTAIN GOODS.
We have on hand a full assortment of
Buff and Green Chamois,
Buff and Green Hollands,
all widths,
Oil Shades, Dry Shades & Gilt Shades
CURTAIN FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c.
These goods were bought at old rates, and will be sold at less than present wholesale prices.
my241w-33m MORSELEY & BROTHER.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
ALL the School Books used in our city schools are
on hand. Also
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
Paper, Pens, Pencils, Rubber, Sticks, Writing Books,
Blank Books, Portfolios, &c., &c.
Some Books Slightly Damaged,
Warren's Primary, Common School and Physical Geo-
graphy, will be sold at half price and lost.
my241w-33m MORSELEY & BROTHER.

Sweet's Infallible Liniment!
For sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main
Street. my44d

Notice.
On and after May 1st, 1863, the
Chicago, April 27th, 1863.
THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors and Stock-
holders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway
Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the
city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1863,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the
year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other busi-
ness that may come before them.
J. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

This Day Received
at
BENNETT'S,
a large invoice of the celebrated
Bradley's Patent Clasp Hoop Skirt.
Ladies, Call and See Them.
ap24w

The American Encyclopedia.
COMPLETE in 16 volumes, 8vo shape, at the Old
Price, \$3.50 per vol., at
ap241w-33m MORSELEY & BROTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Postage on Foreign Letters Received to be Paid in Coin.

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved March 24, 1863, and by instructions from the Postmaster General, I shall after this date collect, in gold or silver coin, all postage due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries.
J. M. BUBBLES, P. M.
Janesville, May 1st, 1863. my44w

Assessor's Notice—Change of Divi-
U. S. Assessor's Office—25 Dufr. of Wis
Madison, April 23d, 1863.
Notice is hereby given that the boundaries of Asses-
ment No. 3, in the county of Rock, are extended, as set out in the annexed map, and said Division
No. 3 will hereafter embrace the towns of Clinton,
Bradford, Johnston, La Prairie, Fulton, Harmony,
Lima and Milton. The Assessor for said
division is L. M. Hammond, of Clinton, to whom all
persons concerned in said towns, will make report
in accordance with the Excise Law of the United
States.
The boundaries of the 4th Division are changed by
the transfer of the town of Fulton to the 3d Division,
and by the transfer of the town of Clinton to the 4th
Division will be composed of the city and town of Janes-
ville. Volney Atwood, of Janesville, Assistant Asses-
sor.
The changes of boundaries above indicated, will take
effect on the first day of May, 1863.
DAVID ATWOOD,
Assessor 3d Dist. of Wis.
my44w

REMOVAL!
DR. B. F. PRINDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over
the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to
all the calls in his profession. ap24dw1

REMOVAL
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has removed to
Jackson & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon
his friends and customers in any department of den-
tistry. do24w

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.
J. H. BALCH,
Having had charge of the Abstract Books of Benesh,
Casey & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his
connection with the public offices as Deputy Clerk of
the Circuit Court, and formerly Deputy Register of
Deeds, and familiarity with the Records of the County
is prepared to furnish
ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON,
embracing everything on record—Conveyances, Taxes
and Judgments. Also, on charge for Examinations,
CONVEYANCES DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND AT VERY REA-
SONABLE RATES.
Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail will
receive prompt attention.
J. H. BALCH, Notary Public.
Janesville, Rock County, Wis. f24dw

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Best in the World.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye
produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—
warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies
the effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for
life. GREY, RED or RUSSY Hair instantly turns
a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and
beautiful. Sold by all Druggists.
Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
on the four sides of each box.
Factory, No. 51, Barclay Street, New
York.
my41 [Lair 223 Broadway and 16 Bond St.] daw1

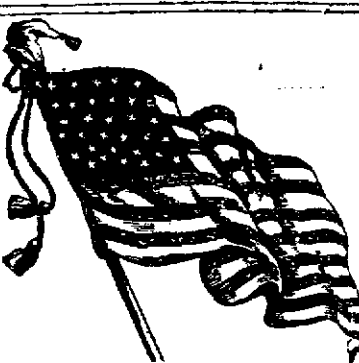
GET INSURED
IN SOUND JUDG
EASTERN STOCK COMPANIES.
IF YOU HAVE AN
HONEST LOSS
YOU GET
HONEST PAY!
Z. L. DIMOCK,
Fire, Life and Inland Insurance Agent.
my43m

Cash Capital Represented
\$16,000,000.00.
NEW DRUG STORE.
I am now opening the
Central Drug Store,
West Milwaukee Street,
TWO DOORS WEST OF CENTRAL BANK.
WHERE may be found a Choice and New Stock
of
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
PUTTY,
WIND OILS,
BRUSHES,
PANIC SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, ESSENCE, &c.
In short everything usually kept in a
First Class Drug Store.
The public in the city and country are cordially in-
vited to give me a call and
Examine My Stock of Goods.
The patronage of physicians is also respectfully so-
licited. My Medicines are of the
Purest and Most Reliable Quality,
(being all new,) and having had over
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
(as a druggist and physician) in Pharmaceutical Chem-
istry, I can fill the prescriptions of physicians with
Dispatch, Accuracy and Safety.
I therefore hope, by close attention to business and a
kind courtesy, to
MERIT A SHARE
of public patronage.
Janesville, April 27th, 1863. Z. L. DIMOCK, ap24dw

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. Knapp & Son.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
FORMERLY of New York, are treating successfully all
CHRONIC DISEASES
on a new system, which embraces the best and most
approved methods in this and other countries for the
cure of all diseases of the
EYE AND EAR.
while all Nervous and Rheumatic Affections, Scrofula,
Consumption, in its early stages, Laryngitis,
Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Throat, Dropsy of the
Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Skin Diseases,
Rheumatism, Gravel, Heart Disease, all Periodic
Diseases, Syphilis, Venereal Ulcers and Scalding, and
special diseases treated successfully by them. Send
for pamphlet.

CONSULTATION FREE.
All letters indicating a letter stamp, addressed to Dr.
Knapp & Son, Racine, Wis., will be promptly answered,
and, if necessary, a pamphlet.
By express mail, on application, as follows: At Janes-
ville, Wis., Hyatt House, Tuesday, May 5th, Tuesday,
July 7th, and Tuesday, September 8th.
ap241wby-wtf

Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book.
FOR use in the Congregational Church, a full sup-
ply at
Janesville, April 24th, 1863. DEARBORN'S. ap24w



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Great Battle at Hand.

The news from Gen. Hooker's army is of the most exciting character. The latest date from Fredericksburg is to eleven o'clock a. m. Sunday morning.

Gen. Hooker had occupied Chancellorville, 12 miles southwest of the rebel fortifications, and several severe skirmishes had taken place, all resulting in favor of the federal arms. It was thought a battle would certainly take place on Sunday, Lee having left his fortifications near Fredericksburg to be occupied by 7,000 of his army, while his main force marched out to meet Hooker at Chancellorville.

As nothing has been received this afternoon in relation to the battle, it may not have taken place as anticipated. It is reported that Gen. Stoneman had passed around to the rear of the enemy and torn up the railroad between them and Richmond. Fredericksburg is in our possession, and there are reports of other successes.

All the news, so far, is highly encouraging.

The great battle has either been fought already or it is close at hand. Lee cannot afford to wait, and Hooker has no disposition to do so. We shall hear the result very soon. May it be a decisive Union victory.

The Matter that Concerns Almost Everybody.

The first of May is the time designated by the national tax law for the assessment of the tax on incomes, the present assessment being for the year ending December 31st, 1862. Every person, whether in business or not, including those acting in a fiduciary character as guardians, trustees and administrators, must return to the assistant assessors a statement of all the receipts of their business or property of every kind and description, and the assessor will decide what deductions are to be made. This tax is annual, and the assessment will be submitted to examination and appeals may be taken. If persons refuse to make a statement of their income, or the statement is not deemed to be true, a list will be made on the best information the assessors can obtain, subject to the oath or affirmation of the persons assessed, as prescribed by the law. In taxing trust funds, the exemption of \$600 will not be made, unless oath be made that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the \$600 exemption can be made.—The following succinct abstract of the law relating to this annual tax will be found useful in guiding persons in making out a statement of their income, and also gives the deductions to be made by the assessors: Mechanics, merchants and manufacturers will return the whole amount of the assets or revenue of their business, and a statement of the expenses of the same, for the material. Co. Partners will return their share in interest in the co-partnership income. Corporators the amount of profit, whether in the form of dividends or otherwise. Evidences of debt, for adjusted accounts, will be valued as if the person was making an inventory of the same on settlement of an estate.

Farmers will return the value of the produce of the farm. If a portion of the same has been "fed out" to stock for sale, the value of the stock fattened, &c., will be returned; also, all sales of such stock. (This will apply to the payment of a double tax, viz: both for the produce of the farm—grain, hay, &c.—and the income from the stock fattened on the same). No deduction will be made for the labor or services of himself or family. Expenses of hired help will be deducted; also, all payment for rent, insurance, ordinary repairs, interest on mortgages, &c. No deduction will be made for any portion of the products of the farm consumed in the family. Produce on hand December 31st, 1862, must be valued at the then market price.

Salaries men will return the full amount of the salaries they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c. Previous to September 1st, 1862, no deduction of three per cent. was made from salaries of persons in the employ of the United States. It follows that the gross amount received between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive, must be returned.

A return must be made of the income or dividends derived from stock in any bank, insurance company, savings institution, trust company, railroad, railroad bonds, steamboat, ferryboat or bridge, between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive.

The net gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under section 90 of the law, without regard to the fact that they have already paid a tax on the same. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3d, 1863.

All income received from bonds, mortgages, notes, stock in gas companies, or manufacturing companies, during the whole of the year 1862, is to be returned and taxed.

All income received from telegraph or express companies, or profit made by expressmen are to be taxed, if received between the first of January, 1862, and September 30, 1862, inclusive.

Persons whose income does not exceed \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, are liable to a tax of 3 per cent. upon all such part thereof as is non-exempt. Exceeding \$10,000, 5 per cent. Provided, however, that income derived from the United States securities shall be subject to a duty of 14 per cent. only. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not

in the employ of the United States, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. upon their property, stock, or securities owned in the United States, except government securities, and upon those 12 per cent.

The following deductions will also be made from the aggregate income of any person, and the tax levied upon the remainder, viz:

State and local taxes of the calendar year, January 1, 1862, to December 31. Salaries of United States officials, from which has been already deducted by disbursing officers, the 3 per cent. tax of the statute.

Interest, dividends, &c., of stock in banks and other moneyed corporations, from which the statute tax of 3 per cent. has already been deducted or retained—that is, since August 31, 1862.

Receipts derived from "advertisements" on which a duty shall already have been paid.

The sum of \$600, except in those cases in which the \$600 has already been deducted from salaries or pay of government officers as aforesaid.

The rent actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate, the residence of person assessed. [The value of rent of house, occupied by owner, is not deducted.]

The amount of hired labor and value of the board of such labor.

Persons receiving rent are entitled to deduct the cost of repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrance upon rented property. The cost of extraordinary repairs, new structures, &c., will, in no case, be deducted.

PROGRESS OF THE CHICAGO AND WISCONSIN TRADE.—We believe we may congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of a large and valuable accession to the trade of Chicago, which the great bulk of the traffic of the upper Mississippi is to be brought to our doors. We allude to the sale, on Saturday last, at Milwaukee, of the western division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, which was purchased by a number of wealthy New York capitalists, among whom was the well known Chicago banker, Geo. Smith, esq., with the intention of making it a Chicago road, by means of junction at Portage City with the Watertown road, to effect which, a short piece, of railroad, between Columbus and Portage, requires to be built. We understand that the means are already provided to complete this necessary link, and that, as the surveys are already fully made, a large force will be at once put upon the work, to finish it for the running of trains by the last of October next. This done, we shall have a Chicago line of rail from La Crosse here, via Watertown. All this develops the commanding position of Chicago as the great commercial metropolis, and proves what has long been manifest to our citizens, namely, that the bulk of the railroad enterprise of the northwest, finished and unfinished, must centre in our flourishing city.

We are informed that there is no doubt of a confirmation, at an early day next week, by Judge Miller, in the United States court, of the sale of the western division, entirely depriving the eastern division, from Milwaukee to Portage, of the right to run trains over the western division, thus enabling the western division to become, in the manner we have above stated, an exceedingly valuable feeder to the rapidly growing commercial prosperity of Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE REBEL SUMMARINE TELEGRAPH AT FALMOUTH.—The Newark Mercury has a confirmation of the reported detection and arrest near Falmouth of certain parties charged with operating a secret telegraph line to the benefit of the rebels. Lieut. Layton of the 11th New Jersey regiment, who has just arrived in Newark, reports that the house in which the instrument was concealed had been for some time under strict surveillance. Lieut. Layton himself having had at one time command of the guard over it. The person inhabiting the premises was not permitted to have any light in the house. The guard was sitting on the steps when he heard the click of the instrument, and upon examination it was found to be located in the cellar.

THE "NO CARD" MANIA.—An esteemed lady friend, who evidently relishes a good bit, encloses to the Waterbury American the following, taken from the Rochester Union and Daily Advertiser:

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.—"And Adam said: This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh."

GRADUAT. ABOLISHMENT.—The slavery clause in the constitution of the new "proclaimed" state of Western Virginia is as follows:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this state after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free; and all the slaves within the said state who shall at that time aforesaid be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the state for permanent residence."

An amusing little incident occurred during the late battle at Newtonia. The fight being rather hotly contested, an officer became very thirsty, and repaired to a spring near the hand to get a drink of water. Quenching his thirst, he drank freely, without the aid of a cup. As he rose from this refreshing spring, he set himself fair and square upon his own heels, armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican spurs. The instant he felt the prick of the sharp spurs, he thought the enemy were upon him and a bayonet entering his flesh. When some of his men arrived, he was bawling at the top of his voice, "Oh, I surrender! I surrender!"

"Where's my wife?" inquired our friend Nil, on returning home early one evening, and missing his better half. "She has gone to bed with the toothache," was the reply of some member of the family.

"Well," said the indignant Nil, "if she had rather go to bed with the toothache than she would with me, let her go!" and he forthwith settled himself to the pursuit of the latest war news.

The New York Express thinks after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, plowing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping and mowing, and the Providence Bulletin may see these things now if it will go into the southern states.

The Pope county (Ill.) Transcript says that Messrs. Kitzing and Schombs propose to put in operation a steam cotton gin in the city of Golconda. This is done in view of the fact that there will be a very general product of cotton in that portion of Illinois this season.

Everything is very cheap in Japan. A first-class house can be purchased for \$30. Servants work for 50 cents a month. Rice the use of a horse and groom \$1.50. A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week.

Old Farmer Cloverseed is a very polite man, so much so that he is even courteous to his cattle. He is frequently heard to say, as he drives his yoke of steers,—"Please haw, Buck, also Bright. Thank you."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

OFFICIAL Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, APRIL 30.

Correspondence of the Tribune.—The 6th, 11th and 12th corps are in possession of Chancellorville, ten miles west of Fredericksburg. The 11th corps—Gen. Hooker's—was the first to cross at Kelly's Ford, followed by the 12th, under Gen. Slocum. After crossing, these corps moved in advance, preceded by cavalry and artillery, at Crooked Run, a small stream about 3 miles beyond the Rappahannock, we encountered the enemy, drove him before us, and captured a number of prisoners, without damage to us. Our column then moved rapidly on until it approached the Rapidan, and when within a mile of it, our men were fired upon from rifle pits. The rebels becoming intimidated at our near approach, they fled, and were charged by Gen. Slocum, who was followed by the 6th, 11th and 12th corps, where a bridge was in process of reconstruction by the rebels, with an aggressive movement. After the lapse of about fifteen minutes, the enemy, consisting of 125 men, surrendered, with one man killed and several wounded. Our loss was one man killed.

By 10 o'clock the 11th corps had crossed, and was encamped. The 12th followed, and this a. m. started on the march to Chancellorville. On approaching the wilderness about five miles on the way, Gen. Slocum's column was fired on by artillery, which resulted in a heavy skirmish. On advance, in about half an hour afterwards, in halting to rest, a messenger arrived from Gen. Mead informing Gen. Slocum that he had occupied Chancellorville, and was waiting for him to form a junction. The order was given to advance. On the receipt of this cheering intelligence, not a moment afterwards the general and staff entered the place, which consists of one large brick house occupied by a lady by the name of Chancellor, as a tavern. A rebel brigade had been there the night previous, and an attempt had been made to throw up earthworks; but our sudden appearance caused them to evacuate. We move upon Fredericksburg to-morrow.

CHANCELLORVILLE, May 1. Yesterday, a congratulatory order read to the troops on the auspicious opening of the campaign, electrified them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Near Falmouth, April 30.

General Order No. 47.—It is with heart-felt satisfaction that the commanding general announces to the army that the operations for the last two days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where destruction awaits him. The operations of the 5th, 11th and 12th corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The following statement is derived from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock Saturday.

It is already known that our troops have crossed with less opposition than was anticipated. The enemy massed a considerable force on the Railroad front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between ours and the rebel guns at long range. As soon as the rebels learned Wednesday that our forces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to interrupt our advance, and continued all night and next day. Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had all available force around Fredericksburg.

The latest news from Chancellorville is that Stoneman had cut the railroad. This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman of the government, who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning. There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The army correspondent of the Herald with the first army corps, dating the 1st, states that the rebels made one or two dashes yesterday, driving in our pickets. On the day previous the rebels opened heavy shot and shells on our entrenching forces, but received spirited responses from our batteries. The rebels appear to be concentrating to attack our left, but the attack was not then regarded as certain.

Picket lines have been advanced considerably, and the rebels had contracted the forces on the Bowling Green road.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that it is reported that Fredericksburg is now occupied by a strong Union force under Gen. Patrick, and the railroad thence towards Richmond is being rapidly repaired. Also that Port Royal is occupied, and being used as a landing place for stores.

Stoneman has advanced to Colpepper, and our railroad trains were running to that point.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald states that a rebel force is still north of the railroad with 20 pieces of artillery, probably near Brownsville, Pa.—He says that General Schenck has utterly failed to expell the rebels up to that date, May 1st, though ample means are at his disposal.

The same correspondent states that the rebels were concentrating at Kelly's Ford, but he has no doubt the greater portion of Lee's army is in Northern Virginia, having left a small force behind to hold Hooker in check.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 2.

This morning at 9 o'clock a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery went across the Nansemond river, on a reconnaissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the rebels' rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small and the enemy's much greater. Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The steamer Geo. Cromwell, from New Orleans 20th ult., has arrived. The captain reports that news was received on the 26th that Banks had taken Alexandria, near the head of Red river. A brass-armor city dispatch of the 24th to the Era, states that a rebel soldier from the Red river reports that the rebel gunboats captured by Farragut's fleet, are now in the hands of the rebels.

The Era of the 25th, says: A reconnaissance of Sabine Pass was made on the 19th by two boats from the gunboats Cayuga and New London. On landing near the light house, they encountered the rebels, and Capt. McCannott of the Cayuga was killed, and five men of the crew captured. Capt. Read, of the New London, escaped, but received a wound over his eye from a rifle ball, and four of his men were wounded. The body of Capt. McCannott was given up by the rebels to his crew, and he was buried at noon of the 25th.

Buta La Rose was captured on the 20th by our gunboats. One seaman was killed and Ensign Weld and a seaman wounded.

on board the Clinton. Printing offices were found and at Franklin and Opelousas with Col. Seymour's of Connecticut and Vallandigham's speeches printed and for sale. The mass of the people are ready to take the oath of allegiance.

St. Louis, May 3.

Gen. Vandever and McNitt have returned from the pursuit of Marmaduke, and are now at Cape Girardeau. Reports of a battle at Bloomfield are unfounded.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The French steam transport *Allier*, from Vera Cruz April 23d, has arrived. Her commander reports that dispatches had been received from Gen. Forey that the siege of Puebla was progressing, and the French were in possession of half the city. The commander also states that the reports of the repulse of the French are entirely unfounded.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Lieut. Col. Chas. Lovell, 18th regulars, has received an appointment as assistant provost marshal general of Wisconsin. He has arrived here and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He will have general direction (subject to orders from Washington) of matters relating to the draft, arrest of deserters, treasonable practices, &c.

Major Lorenzo Sigreeves, of the topographical engineers, has been appointed to the place of U. S. military superintendent of Wisconsin, made vacant by the recent death of Howard Strasburg. His arrival is expected daily.

Gov. Salomon returned from Washington this afternoon, after an absence of two or three weeks.

St. Louis, May 3.

Special to the Tribune.—Gen. Herron arrived in this city last night, having received a telegram announcing the death of his father at Pittsburgh. He left for the east this afternoon.

Guerrillas have broken up the stage line between Rolla and Springfield. On Friday morning they stopped the stage and robbed the passengers. They have stolen nearly all the horses belonging to the company, and the line is broken up for the present.

Gen. Van Dever reached Bloomfield on Thursday, but the rebels had nearly twenty-four hours the start of him. It is reported that Van Dever is on his return to Pilot Knob.

Several rumors are afloat, concerning a list of rebel sympathizers who are shortly to be ordered southward by Gen. Curtis, but there is nothing definite made public. Gen. Clinton B. Fiske has been ordered to this city to assume a position on Gen. Curtis' staff.

Memphis, April 30, via Cairo, May 2, 1863.

Special to the Tribune.—Last day was generally observed here. Stores and shops are all closed, and everything is wearing a dull appearance.

We have glorious news from Grierson's cavalry, which starting from West Tennessee, had, at last accounts, cut up and destroyed about twenty miles of railroad between Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi. The Jackson papers state that the distance destroyed is full twenty miles. Chalmers is after Grierson, but another federal force is after Chalmers, and an interesting triangle of campaign may be looked for.—This raid of Grierson is one of the most daring feats of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Intelligence from W. eastern Virginia has been received. All of Major Shewalter's command of the 6th Virginia regiment, 600 men and four pieces of artillery, arrived at Pittsburgh in a special train from Uniontown, via the Conellsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling, by boats. The military authorities seemed convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack. Troops are being concentrated there.

It is stated that Mullins lost 250 men, taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery. The rebels at Falmouth are said to be 12,000 strong.

CAIRO, May 3.

Our news from Young's Point is to Wednesday. Nothing of importance is reported. It is said that Col. Hillyer, Provost Marshal General on Gen. Grant's staff, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 1st inst.

The steamer *Camden* was fired into by rebel cavalry at Grand Lake, but escaped without material damage.

A construction train on the Memphis & Charleston railroad was captured about four miles from Grand Junction on the 13th, together with all the force on it. The cable car was burned.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The receipts of the treasury under the 5-20 loan have run up to almost fabulous sums. On Saturday the receipts at the treasury department amounted to fourteen millions. On Friday the conversions amounted to eight millions.

The amount of public land unsold in the loyal states and territories is one billion and nineteen millions acres. The amount sold since the establishment of the general land office is over two billions.

The collectors of the internal revenue have been directed to commence proceedings under the law, against all persons acting as Rocky Mountain, who shall willfully evade the provisions requiring the use of stamps.

Seven hundred prisoners are expected to-night. One hundred and forty-four arrived to-day.

Gen. Plumer's body arrived to-day from Corinth. It is to be buried to-morrow.

Ex-Commissioner Boutwell is expected here this week to finish his book on the Tax Law, which will be published under official sanction.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Times correspondent, dating on the field near Chancellorville, 10 p. m., May 1st, states that the 2d army corps took a position on the night previous on the left, and the 3d corps reached the front about noon. The position here occupied is thus described: We hold the Gordonsville road securely, a country road leading to Spotylvania Court House, and another road four miles in the rear of that. The enemy's flank is thus dangerously exposed, and if they fight it must be in an open field.

A dispatch captured yesterday from Gen. Lee to an engineer officer, dated 29th, says he is much surprised at this movement; he had not anticipated it, and is not prepared to give it any aid.

About noon a movement was made to endeavor to find out the enemy and compel him to develop his strength. Our men entered the field with much enthusiasm, only one regiment of cavalry first charging on the rebel infantry. The latter drove ours back repeatedly; when a small force of infantry supported by cavalry drove the rebels. Our division under Anderson then moved forward. Our troops drove the rebels from two ridges near the Rappahannock, gaining a mile and fifty prisoners, when Hooker ordered them to retire, not wishing to bring on a general engagement. The rebels mistook our retirement for a check, and followed rapidly. On the top of the first ridge the rebels halted a moment, and gave a yell and came down on the double quick, but were met by Sykes' division, who poured in a terrible

fire of artillery at short range. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and extended across the roads where were 22 of our guns, which shelled the woods effectively, and the rebels ingloriously fled.

In the afternoon the rebels made several attempts on our lines but were repulsed. At half past 4 a. m. they made a desperate charge on our batteries commanding the plank road to Fredericksburg, but were repulsed by Getty assisted by Knapp's and Hampton's battery, who double shot their guns with grape and canister.

During the night both our forces and the rebels built earthworks, and a battle would surely be fought on Saturday, opened by the rebels.

NEW YORK, May 4.—8:30 a. m.

The Tribune has just issued an extra as follows: One news by mail from the Rappahannock is up to Sunday morning. At that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg, and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line.

The river was crossed and the redoubts carried with great ease and very slight loss of life. The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at first 10,000, but subsequently not more than 5,000, in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnaissance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with the rebel batteries, firing across the river and city. The firing, both of musketry and cannonading, on the right, in the direction of Chancellorville was very heavy. The enemy had been forced to fight on the ground of Hooker's choosing, as he promised his soldiers. It was believed in both wings that Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroad between the rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat. So confident was Hooker at Falmouth of success that in conformity with his orders, a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock. The troops were in the finest spirits and everything looks propitious.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

SANDY HOOK, May 4.

The steamer *Aetna* from Liverpool 22d, Queenstown 23d has arrived.

The British government has ordered the gunboat *Alexander* built for the confederates, to be detained at Liverpool. Admiral Wilkes' proceedings were causing increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon had become offended at the course of the federal government, and would recall Mercler. The report is doubtful.

Cotton steady and unchanged. Wheat and flour quiet and steady. Lard nominal. Sugar steady.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

Breadstuffs dull, and declining.

NEW BEDFORD, May 2.

The captain of the brig *Leonidas* from St. Domingo, March 28th, reports the capture of the pirate *Retribution* by the U. S. steamer *Alabama* off the harbor. The captain says he saw the occurrence himself.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Herald has an extra, giving dates to 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday, stating that the rebel stores near Fredericksburg and Stoneman's Station had been burned, and gives rumors that our right had captured 16 pieces of artillery, that the Irish brigade took three rebel batteries, that our cavalry were tearing up the railroad track and destroying rebel property, and that we advanced one mile yesterday, and were still driving the rebels with great slaughter.—At 11 heavy cannonading was heard on the right.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Three hundred and thirty-four rebels were brought here to-day, including one colonel, making a total of about 800 since Saturday.

The postmaster general has issued an order discontinuing distribution of office at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Flour dull and 5c lower. Wheat none, dull and lower; 1.34 1/2 for spring; 1.50 1/2 for western and amber western. Corn easier. Pork dull. Whisky dull.

The steamer *Romance*, from Havana 29th, has arrived. A vessel had arrived at St. Jago, and reports that she was spoken by the pirate *Alabama* on the 19th.

Vera Cruz dates to the 17th state that up that date Puebla had not been taken.

An Illinois Soldier's Opinion of Copperheads.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, S. C., April 17th, 1863.

To the Editors of the Janesville Gazette:

Having been requested by several of my friends whom I have left at home, to write to them and let them know how the Yates Phalanx are making out, I take the opportunity of doing it through the columns of your valuable paper. In the first place, I beg to inform them that the Yates Phalanx are well, strong and hearty, and only waiting with the patience of good soldiers to be led on against the enemy. We are now in sight of Fort Sumter, and often cast a wistful eye over to that hot bed of secession hoping ere long to have the opportunity of leveling it with the ground and burning all the rubbish it contains.

We see with regret the trouble that has and is, we are afraid, about to take place at home. It does not surprise us very much, and we see it with the deepest regret. Sir, at the time we enlisted and left home, and gave up all that was dear unto us to fight for our good old flag, I say how little did we dream of things coming to such a pass, far from it. We were led to believe, and promised by those who remained that they would be our friends.

Yes, they were to be friends, husbands to our wives, fathers to our children, and aid and assist us in the field of battle. Mr. Editor, it is near upon two years since our regiment was accepted by the government, and the Yates Phalanx has been twenty months marching, fighting and suffering great hardships, laying out in the rain and mud, and after undergoing all this we did not murmur, nor do we now. But hark! what is that distant sound we hear in the rear of us? Mr. Editor, we hear instead of encouragement from those who were led to believe were our friends, the sounds of quarreling and discord. I ask is that the way to repay us? No sir, it is not, it is bad for us to fight the foe who is in our advance, but how much worse is it, I ask, to be attacked in the rear by those at

The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, former
sold at \$90,

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, former
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
Hammer, and beautifully ornamented,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity as
application for manufacturing purposes.
The No. 3 machine is especially adapted to
kinds of light and heavy.

LEATHER WORK.

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of various sizes, with the arm long enough to take under it and stitch the leather without danger of the needle catching the leather on the other side. There is scarcely any part of a Leather work that cannot be done with this machine, and it is made by hand; so too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 24 inches long and 18 inches wide, and is made of iron, and is of great quantity offered. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

For further particulars of our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and of those who want machines for Light Manufacturing work, we refer them to our Circulars, and to the advertisement of these machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, as they are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing as for the manufacture of the most delicate of all articles, and for shoes are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

Hemming Gauges, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Sewing Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

all persons using our machines not to buy any other. We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality at all prices, but we charge for the best. The needles we use are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the **Best**

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of retail purchases, the money may be sent postage stamps or bank bills.

Our customers will please write their name, locality, &c. It is all important that we should in some cases know the post office, county and state.

Our customers requiring information about our Machines, their size, price, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending a card to any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,

which is a beautifully illustrated Periodical Paper, and is sent gratis.

¶ We have made the above Reduction in Prices with a view of doing business on a more extensive scale.

and the material was affected by spurious causes, and this in turn has been the cause of the inferiority of the iron coming to the smallest place, low poor quality. Their makers have not the means to do their work as well as we can do it. They may be able to do it, but it is impossible for them at their enormous price to be able to have at their command the proper machinery and appliances. It is only by doing a great bulk of work, and by the use of the most improved machinery and means, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, Boddy made, are not made in this country, and the makers of the machines in this country have considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair. The qualities to be looked for in a machine are of great importance, and they are, *simplicity, compactness, strength, construction, great durability and rapidity of operation*, with the least labor. Machines to combine these *qualities* are not made in this country, and we have to import them from foreign countries. We have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The makers of machines, especially those of the United States, are not aware of the importance of these qualities, and may concern, with those that having the above qualities not only work well but rapid as well as simple and durable. The makers of machines in this country are not aware of the importance of these qualities, but machines are made by us, with the exception of the above mentioned qualities, and we have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

is limitation of costs or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machines a gas.

Local Agents Wanted.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
428 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street
Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
Mr. R. G. Gatz, - - - - - Beloit.
Mrs. Wm. Anny, - - - - - Janesville.
esp2dawi1

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building Crowsfoot in South First Street, between Main Street and Jackson Street in the City of Rock.

Between the paving of the gutters and the laying of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The road bed when completed will be a smooth surface, free of ruts, and will be laid from the bottom of the gutter to the top of the road. The grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment on the sides of the road.

The material for embankment will be taken, first from the sides of the road and in such manner as to form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

It is assumed that the excavation to be made is the line of the road.

When the haul does not exceed 300 feet it will be estimated simply as earth in excavation, and bid accordingly for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over 300 feet.

The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay or sand or gravel to be used.

GUTTERS.—The gutters, one on each side of main street, will be 18 inches wide at the top and 12 inches at the bottom.

CRIBS.—The top of the lowest point of the gutter should be at least 12 in. above the ground surface. The gutters should be good and stone or concrete slabs laid in width and placed upon their edges, and laid upon sand and gravel, and in such manner as to form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the gutter should be such that the water outside the gutter courses of stone, will be, as the sidewalk runs toward may direct. The saving will be estimated by the lineal foot, which will include preparing bed, for the gutter, and setting and turning in, etc.

SIDEWALKS.—The sidewalk should be laid on the side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of sand or gravel or other good material, and will compose, in grade, as near as may be with the center line of the street, and the sidewalk should be made smooth and even and ready for planting.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection of Third and Wisconsin streets with said Southern Wisconsin street, the crosswalks should be

All said work to be done under the direction of the
 alderman of said third ward - Dated April 30th, 1853
 L. F. PATTON, 1 Alderman 3d Ward
 H. W. COLLIER, 1 Alderman 3d Ward
 Above specifications filed April 30th, 1853.
 ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

Notice.
 NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of
 April, 1853, the Common Council of the city of
 Francesville, at a public session held at the Com-
 mon Council rooms, in said city, on said day, will pro-
 ceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in the

The performance of said work will be received by the
 to the time of such meeting—*Noted*
 April 10th, 1868.
 ap20454 ANREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Richard H. Plummer agt: Edward L. Dimock and
 others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of said
 court, do hereby sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,
 the premises and sale referred in the above entitled ac-
 tion, to-wit: a certain lot of land, situate in the city of
 Janesville, against the defendant, 1868, in favor of the
 plaintiff against the defendant, to the highest bidder, to
 and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in
 and to the time of such meeting—*Noted*
 April 10th, 1868.
 ap20454 ANREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1868,
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the fol-
 lowing described real estate, namely: all that tract, lot
 and premises, situate in the city of Janesville, in the
 county of Rock and state of Wisconsin; and known
 and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred
 and seven, and more or less, in the north half of sec-
 tion one, in the town of Janesville, in the county of
 Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereof, or

judgment has been entered in said case—*(Dated January 11, 1933, at the Court of the Hon. JAMES H. BROWN, RATTEN & BARNETT, FIRM'S ATTYS)*

The sale of the above described property is postponed until Friday, the first day of May, 1933, that to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal of the Court at Jacksonville, Florida, this 23rd day of April, 1933.

IRA C. JENKIN, Referee.

ap0426

Shorthand Sale.

CLINTON COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY.

George M. Murray and Eugene F. Kendall, —vs— Kendall, his wife, and Thomas J. Kendall.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit Court and sale rendered in said court, in the above entitled action, on the 6th day of December, 1932, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front doors of the post office, in the city of Jacksonville, Rock County, Wis., on

at 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all those lots or parcels of land situate and being in the city of Beloit, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to wit—lot No three (3) and the south half of lot No four (4) in block twenty-six (26), in the city (formerly village) of Bel it, according to Mopkin's survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1883.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County.

OSCAR G. WILLIAMS,
Mopkin's Attorney.

Geo'dm